NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

he Defences of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Brief of the Amended Constitution of Virginia.

Movements of the Rebel General Zollicoffer.

THE REBEL WAR TAX.

cebel Soldiers Moving from Western Virginia to South Carolina.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS,

Again we prepare for the readers of the HERALD a comilation of news from the secession papers of the South.
t will be found of general interest to the reader who

mees might be attributed, as we heard the suggestion of times made of late by eat gentlemen that it might be prudent to increase tructions in the clasmel of the river leading to this As a measure of precaution this is worthy of immetention. The commander of the federal fleet at Hilcity. As a measure of precation this is worthy of name-diate attention. The commander of the federal fleet at Hil-to. It and attributed his success to the facility with which his versels could pass and repass our batteries, pouring into them of a centeries, there should be no possibility of their changes. The channel of the river is in many places we a marrow, and can be perfectly obstructed by piles or other means. The obstructions now in the channel may be a light client, but it were very unwise not to increase them so as to render it well night impossible for the facers a his stoget over them. We there ore invite the attention of our military isoders here in command to the wiscom of executing this suggestion. To the councils of Norfolk and Pottsmouth we would say, that if the mili-tary neglect this most important measure, upon you at devolves to carry it out. The homes of your people are dear to them, and their security miss not be hugarded as of prevention can be tried.

while any means of prevention can be truet.

Upon both the military and civil authorities rest the responsibility of seeing this great measure of precaution and prevention completed. We shall look with anxiety to see how it will be met.

THE ARNDED CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, Dec. 12.]

For the benefit of our readers, we insert the following synopsis of the changes that have been made in the constitution of the State of Virginia by the Convention which recently closed its protracted session in Richmond. It will be found a matter worthy of being preserved for future reference, as it enables the reader to come at the changes almost at a glance. We are indebted to the Richmond Waig for it.

The important changes made in the organic law are as follows:—

1. Members of the House of Delegates to be elected.

1. Members of the House of Delegates to be elected 1. Members of the House of Delegates to be elected annually instead of biennially.
2. The Senate to be divided into four classes, two of twelve and two of thirteen members, to be elected alternately, in rotation so that one class shall be elected every year. At present there are two classes, one elected every two years.
3. The General Assembly to meet every year instead of biennially. The limitation of the length of session is ex-

biennially. The limitation of the length of session is exscinded.

4. The person having the highest number of votes for
Governor is not to be declared elected unless he has received a majority of the whole number of votes cast. If
no person receive such majority, the General Assembly
to select the Governor from the persons, not exceed
three, having the highest number of votes.

5. The present Board of Public Works, as constitutionally organized, is abolished, but the General Assembly is
required to establish a Board subject to its control.

6. Instead of one Supreme Court of Appeals there shall
be two Appellate Courts, to consist of three Judges each,
one to be a court of law, the other a court of equity.

7. The District Courts are abolished.

8. The General Assembly is invested with power to increase the number of judicial circuits. At present the
number is limited to twenty-one.

9. The Judges of the Appellate and Circuit Courts are
to be elected by the General Assembly, instead of by the
qualified voters as at present.

9. The Judges of the Appellate and Circuit Courts are to be elected by the General Assembly, instead of by the qualified votera as at present.

10. The said judges are to hold office during good behavior, or until they attain the age of seventy years, or are removed, justeed of a term of years, as now practiced. Judges of circuit courts are not required to be thirty years of age.

11. Justices of the Peace, to be elected by the qualified voters for twelve years, but ans-fourth of the number to be elected every three years. Vacancies in the office of Justice to be filled by the justices of the county for the residue of the unexpired term.

12. Clerks and Attorneys for the Commonwealth for either circuit or county court to be appointed by the general Assembly for an indefinite tenure of office, instead of by the people for a term of years as at present.

13. Sheriffs to be neminated by the county courts and appointed by the Governor, and to be eligible for any term, if they have duly accounted for all public dues. At present sheriffs are elected by the people for one term, and are not eligible for the same office for the next succeeding term.

16. Constables, &c., to be appointed by the county courts.

16. Unly the Mayor. Aldermen and members of the

16. Constables, &c., to be appointed by the county courts.

16. Only the Mayor, Aldermen and members of the Councils of the cities and towns to be elected by the people. The various officers to be appointed, some by the Council, others by the Hustings Court.

Among the minor and verbal amondments are the following:—

Commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen or marines in the regular army (instead of "in the service") of the Confederate States to be excluded from the right of suffrage. The object of this amendment is to reserve the right of voting to volunteers in the service.

3. The city of Portsmouth is authorized to send one delegate, and the residue of the county of Norfolk another delegate to the General Assembly. At present two delegates are elected by the voters of the city and county collectively.

gates are elected by the voters of the city and county collectively.

4. Excludes the clause requiring the re-enactment of any act or section of an act proposed to be amended by the General Assembly.

5. Empowers the General Assembly to prohibit the future emancipation of slaves.

6. Excludes the provision requiring a moiety of the capitation tax upon white persons to be applied to the purposes of education in primary schools.

7. Excludes the clause relative to the division of counses fity miles in length, &c.

Excludes the section requiring a decennial census.

8. Section of speedy trial by jury, &c., as guaranteed by serie rights.

Bill of Rigu. te he held monthly by three justices,

THE UNITED STATES IN BLACK AND

The Geographical Position of the Loyal and Rebel States---The Rebel States are in Black.



The mark * indicates the points on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in possession of the Union forces.

except when the law requires the presence of a larger

An ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE WAR TAX. Soction I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the State hereby assumes and agrees to pay the war tax to be assessed upon the property, &c., of the people of the State of Tennessee, in obedience to the provisions of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, approved August the 19th, 1801, and entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption," and for the purjose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the Governor of this State is hereby directed and empowered to issue and dispose of the bonds of the State of Tennessee to a sufficient amount to pay said tax, (not to exceed two millions of dellars), similar nall respects to the bonds of the State for renessee to a sufficient amount to pay said tax, (not to exceed two millions of dellars), similar nall respects to the bonds of the State of Tennessee to a sufficient amount to pay said tax, (not to exceed two millions of dellars), similar nall respects to the bonds of the State herestore usued, except that one fifth of the state bonds shall be payable one year after their date, one-fifth three years after their date, on

for the purpose of paying said bonds and interest at maturity.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the banks of this State are hereby specially authorized to invest their means in said bonds, and said banks purchasing any of said bonds shail have the privilege of classing bonds so purchased, in the classification of their assets, as specie funds, pravided that the State shall have the right to pay said bonds, so purchased by said banks, in their own notes; and provisions of this act shall be free from State, county, corporation and other taxes, in the hands of fadividuals or corporations.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governar is authorized and requested to issue and negotiate s/id bonds.

State and counties.

REBEL SOLDIERS ORDERED FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.)

A rumor was in the city some days age that General
Floyd and his command were to be transferred to Kentacky, and this was followed by the confident though contradictory report yesterday that the army in Western
Virginia was to be transferred to South Carolina.

We are unable to give the facts on which these rumors
have been probably based as some sort of foundation.
General Floyd is not, as far as has been yet determined,
to be transferred from Western Virginia. He has been
ordered into winter quarters at Newborn, near the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. At the same time that
these orders were sent out Colonel Starke's regiment was
detached, with General Fonelson's Tennessee brigade, to
proceed to Bowling Green, Ky. That order has been reversed, and these forces will at once repair to South Carolina and report there to General Lee.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES IN RICHMOND.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.)

Among the manufacturing enterprises lately commenced in Richmond, is a factory for making give, machine oil, and grease for the axies of railroad cars. This
factory, which is owned by Mr. Benry J. Maigne, is
situated in the rear of the new Poor House, on the upper
end of Seapnd street. It is the first attempt to manufacture glue in the South, which article is now excessively
scarce and car. The oil is manufactured from tailow by
a new process, which is the secret of the inventor, and
the specimens we have seen seem to answer in all respects the purposes. The best and cleanost machine oil.

The grease for car axies, '4 the same oil, in a thicker conThe grease for car axies, '4 the seme oil, in a thicker conThe grease for car axies, '4 the seme oil, in a thicker conThe grease for car axies, '4 the seme oil, in a thicker conThe grease for car axies, '4 the seme oil, in a thicker conThe grease for car axies, '4 the seme oil, in a thicker conThe grease f

one, considering the present great scarcity of oils for lubricating purp ses CONFEDERATE CURRENCY PREMIUMS FOR GOLD AND

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY—PREMIUMS FOR GOLD AND SILVER.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.]

The advance in the premium for specie is a matter of surprise to all who look for reasons for this advance in the natural laws of floating, with respect to the situation of the Confederate States on the wants of the Southern people. Shat out as we are by the war from all communication with the rest of the world, our trade and bacter is all domestic, and whatever is received by the government at its value in pattent for dues should also be received by the people. Why, under these creamstances, treasury notes, which are taken for all dues to the government, accept the export duty on cotion, should not be as good as gold we are at a loss to understand. Isolated as we zee by the confines of war, we do not want gold or siny other correctly than that to serve for transmitted as we will have gold conspict from the raising of the blockade we will have gold conspit from about to serve the demands of our commonce for a year thereafter. Notwinstanding these plant considerations, however, the brokers are griping from the Jews and domestic miscric, who have a patching attachment for the gitter of o in, the most extravagant premiums ice gold and silver. A Nashville paper before us renorts that, the brokers have advanced the price of gold to just per cept premium, and quotes giver at the price to interprete to income, for our proposition. The rates in New Orleans, the monoy city of the Confederate states, are searoaly less.

The supply of spoole in the Confederate States mille.

product of the confidence of t

CONFEDERATE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Ibid.]
Congress has passed an act, authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint an Assistant Secretary, to perform such duties as may be assigned to him and to receive a salary

Congress has also authorized the appointment of a Chief Bugler to each regiment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

[From the Montgomery Advortiser, Dec. 5.]

We trust there is some mistake in the statement of the Richmond Examiner, that Tolonel Henry Heth, of Virginia, has been appointed Major General of the Department of Missouri. Sich an appointment would create almost universal dissatefaction throughout the confederacy, and we hope, if it has been made, that Congress will have the firmness to refuse to confirm it. Our objections are not founded on any ill will towards Colonel Heth, or on any knowledge of incompetency on his part. For aught we know, he is fully equal to the task of commanding a military department as large as that of Missouri, but there are reasons, coavincing to our mind at least, why some other man than a colonel from Virginia should be made commender in Miscouri. This gallant State has but recently been adulted into the centederacy. For months past her noble provis have contended almost aions and unaided against the power of the Northern government. Led on by their gallant commander, General Sterling Price, they have won several brilliant victories, and fairly broken the power of the exemy in that State. General Price has won for himself an enviable name, and on Missourian need blush when he remembers the campaign of 1861.

General Price, more than any other living man, has the confidence of the men who are to fight the battles of the South in Missouri. They will follow him any where—to victory or to death. The people of Missouri are proud of their general, and well they may be, for he has displayed military talents not inferior to any general in the field, and his appointment at this time as major general of the department which he has done so much to rescue from the hands of the Northern vanidals, would be a most welcome appreciation of his services. It would be hilled with pride by the people of Missouri, and would do nore to attach them to the government of the Confederate States than any

FEDERAL PRISONERS SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE EEBELS.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 12th says:—
Fifty or sixty of the federal prisoners confined at New Orleans have taken the oath and joined the Confederate army for the war. There were five hundred in all.

FORT PICKENS AFTER THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT. If the fire opens again on either side we doubt not it is

saying so. We only give the conviction of outsiders who are sufficiently well informed to judge what are the probabilities, and the conviction is that General Bragg will not only uses the thing out," but that he has the power and will drive the Yankees out of Pickens when he unpertakes to do so.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobils Advertiser and Replace, gives a description of a visit to Fort McRoa, from which we take the following extract.—
The trip is McRoa was very tedious, but I felt well comparested sides from which we take the following extract.—
The trip is McRoa was very tedious, but I felt well comparested after looking over the fort and hearing the mean recount the dimers irom fort and from teet. The court, or inner perition of the fort, was in the same condition as the bombardment left it, the garrison having beam unity and in the same condition as the bombardment left it, the garrison having beam outly all beam which case of having beam roughly handled by the fleet and Pickens, but no serious injury was effacted. The west side seems to have auffored most, as it was here the fleet for six hours peared broadside after broadelite. I round among those brave Georgian many acquaintancer, and felt proud that i, toe, was a Georgian I will speak further in my next of this fortification and the other portion of Georgia Gladden's Brigade.

FROM TEXAS.

FROM TRAAS.

The Austin Invelligencer, of November 20, says that droves of beyons are being started from that section for Now Orleans.

TELEGRAPH DESPATORES TO THE NORPOLK DAY EGOK New Madrid is now fortified. Two refinents were sent there yesterday. Speeches were made by Governor Juckson, Generals Thomps in and Gantt. There is nothing

Rumors are rife to day of an expected engagement Magrader evidently expects the attr

which has raised it to such frightful premiums, is wholly actitious, and, proceeding from passions, perhaps, of a cay, furnishes no indication whatever of any general depreciation of our paper currency.

GENERAL ZOLLHOFFER'S COMMAND.

[From the Richmond White, Dec. 12.]

The city yesterday was rife with rumors with regard affairs on the Camberland. Some to the effect that the incoln forces had crossed to thus side at two places; that General Zollicoffer had been completely surfaced in the Service of the Confidence in the Service in North Servic

BURNING THE COTTON IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

make.

The commanding officers of all the exposed points on
our coast have received positive instructions to burn or
learner all property which cannot be conveniently taken
was and is likely to be selved by the enemy.

away and is likely to be selved by the enemy.

THE REBEL SECRETARY OF STATE.

(From the Nashville Courier.)

Our worthy associate, Col. Robert McKee, has been appointed by Governor Johnson and confirmed by the Legislative Council, Secretary of State. Knowing him as we do, and familiar aw eare with his ability and his worth, we may be permitted to say that the appointment is in every respect a most admirable one. He is deserving of the honor and will honor the office. A more efficient, able, and prudent man for the position could not have been found.

When Nat. Gather, the handsome Secretary at Frankfort, comes here and puts on the Confoderate robes, our associate will, we doubt not, be prepared to promptly resign in his favor.

associate will, we doubt not, be prepared to promptly resign in his favor.

A REBEL ENTUCKY BRIGADIER GENERAL.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Pispatch.]

Great rejoicing throughout this section of country, and particularly in Eastern Kentucky, is going on in consequence of the appointment and arrival here of Brigadier General Humphrey Marshall. His name is legion, and it seems from the many encominums passed on him, it is the right man in the right place. His appointment seems to give universal satisfaction. I mark for him a brilliant military curser. He left this place a few days since in company with a regiment under command of Colonel Trigg and Licutenant Colonel H. A. Edmondson, from Christiansburg. He will rendezvens in this country for a tew days, until they receive reinforcements, and then proceed on to Kentucky, by way of Grundy, Buchanan county.

THEATRICALS IN SECESSIA.

RICHMOND THEATRE.—This evening, Dec. 12,
week of Miss Ida Vernon, The performance w
mence with the play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.

THE LAME, THE HALT AND THE BLIND TO BEAR ARMS.

We find the following advertisement in a late Richmond Baner.....

paper — WANTED—For local purposes, a company of a hundred men, who are not capable of perferming service in the field, yet are able to perform duty in the city. None need apply who are capable of field service, and good references will be required as to character. Apply at the office, corner of Broad and Ninth streets.

JNO. H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

office, corner of Broad and Ninth streets.

JNO. H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

THE EAST TENNESSER PARRIOTS.

[From the Knownile Register, Dec. 6.]

This morning about survise cannonading was distinctly heard in the direction of Cocke county, supposed to be the fighting between our forces and the mountain tories.

In confirmation of this we learn that Adjutant General G. H. Mossarat, of General Carroll's brigade, crossed Charky river at the bend yesterday morning, and while doing so shelled a force of the federals, who were encompact on Bird's Hill, on the opposite side of the river, and who, it is said, holsted the black flag. Of the result of the expedition we have no further particulars, save that a number of prisoners (among them several bridge barners) have then lar been taken.

[From the Jonesborn Union, Nov. 20.]

Lighter county a large number of these more or less implication in the late reue lion voluntarily canno forward and delivered up their arms and fock the eath of allegiance in the Confederate States of America. The prival-pal ring-misers, however, have fled up 16. Jonathon country, or eisewhere. None of the bridge barners have be fit taken that we have heare of Some spasms of the relabilistic particularly and in General covers and the Crab creard, in Carter country, and in Grassy cove, in this country. We hope, however, that it will all subside in a short time, and that we will have precessed in this country. We hope, however, that it will all subside in a short time, and that we will have precessed in "that cach man shall repose beneath his own vine and by tree, and none to molest him or make him afraid."

Lest week we referred briefly to an outbreak reported.

Lest week we referred briefly to an outbreak rejorted to have taken place in the north part of this county. We have been informed that a band of about five hundred insurgents had collected near Sweeney's Mills, in the Prejich district, in Groone county, during the class of last week, and that Majer Ledbetter, of Colonel Sowal's Georgia regiment, accompanied by some three or four hundred milita volunteers, had crossed over from Greenville to disperse them. On approaching the vicinity of the milit the insurgents fleet, horse, foot and dragoon, in all directions. Some twenty were captured on or near the spot, and many more have since been taken. A few of them were discharged on taking the oath of allegiance, but most of them were mant on." The insurrection was completely "crushed out." Ledbetter had some three hundred of his regulars with him and some pieces of artillery, whist the volunteers flocked in from all sides from Washington, Greene, Hawkins and Sullivan, and came near surrounding the insurgents. As it was, they had scampered away over the hills, being followed by a few rounds of artillery fired in their rear as they fied up the mountain sides. It is stated that David Fry, who was at the head of the disturbances in Greene county last summer, was concerned in this affair, as also Patton, the representative of this county, and Jack Basket, from the Campbed's district.

Campbed's district.

A REFEL SURGEON KILLER.

[From the Nashville Patriot, Dec. 7.]

On Saturday Colonel Forrest, Surgeon Van Wicke and another person, went to the house of a man named Eest, about two miles from Marion, Crittenden county, Ky., for the purpose of arresting him, Best having joined the federal troops at Smithland. Best seized his gun, shot Van Wicke dead, and running out of the back door, effected his escape. Van Wicke was from Huntaville, Ala., and was surgeon of Colonel Forrest's regiment.

KENTUCKY AND THE WAR. OF THE MILITARY BOARD-NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

President Temple, of the Kentucky Military Board submitted the report of the transactions of that body since its reorganization in September, to the Legislature on the 7th inst. The total number of men culisted up to the 30th of November appears to be 18,812. In some instances the rolls show larger numbers, the discrepancies ccurring from the negligence of officers in making their These are in addition to the several regiments empleted prior to the organization of the Board. The

 total amount or money borrowes up to the banks is as follows:—
 15 \$500,000

 From the Bank of Kentucky
 300,000

 From the Northern Bank
 300,000

 From the Bank of Louisville
 200,600

 From the Farmers' Bank
 250,000

 From the Commercial Bank
 100,000

 From the Bank of Ashland
 35,000

Total....\$1
Amount borrowed pior to reorganization of the Board.....\$50,000 00
Of which there had been expended. 22,440 52— Total amount received by the Board...... Expenditures to 30th of November inclusive.

clothing, and twenty thousand great coats. They are now being rapidly supplied, and are of superior quality, and it is believed that the soldiers of the State will be comfortable.

In addition to troops recruited since the commencement of the operations of this Beard, there were already in service several regiments of vajunteers. The Adjutant General has taken the necessary steps to secure perfect rolls of these regiments, that they may be preserved in the proper office.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Hammton, C. W., Dec. 13, 1861.
Andrew Stevens, President of the Gore Bank, died suddenly this morning of paralysis. He was in ordinary health last evening. He has been connected with the Gore Bank for a quarter of a century.

THE RHODE ISLAND TRADING EXPEDITION.

OUR PROVIDENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rhode Island expedition for trade with Souther

ports seems destined to realize the truth of the adage in regard to the slip between the cup and lip, and it is rapidly becoming the conviction here that for ence our mewhat famous financial Senator has made a mistake in his calculations upon commercial relations. It is also thought that the ventilation given to Mr. Simmons' speculation has proved fatal to its success, in a pecuniary point of view, although Mr. S. and his friends claim that there has been no mystery in the venture, and that the enter prise is a fair business transaction, highly creditable to and exalted patriotism of its distinguished pro jector. But at the same time they express no little in dignation that the press should interfere in the little ar rangement, and raise such a rumpus about it all over the country. They contend that the intents of Mr. Shumons were charitable in the fitting out of the schooner Charity and that if he got the start of the trade at any opened port in the disloyal States he had just as good a right to it were his, and if he succeeded in gathering in the profits he has had about tive weeks' comparatively secret preoutret to induce him to enter upon the speculation, and that, whatever phase may be given to the affair, he has most decidedly studie as own interests in preference to those of his constitute.

The discussion of the pros and consconnected with the Simmons speculation is quite interesting and warm, and case, as well as to obtain information relative to what is

the much talked of ilhode island trading schooner. The manifest of the Chrity is as follows:—

1.000 bashels of sait.

21 cases and bales of merchandise.

37 barrels and I hegshead of sugar.

20 bays of sait.

21 cases and bales of merchandise.

37 barrels and I hegshead of sugar.

20 bays case.

171 coils rope.

171 coils rope.

170 wool sacks.

26 bales ganny cloth.

46 cases boots and shees.

170 wool sacks.

26 barrels ander.

27 barrels apates.

8 barrels cofer.

27 barrels apates.

1 barrel apples.

There is the assorted cargo for a Southern port; lots of sait, materials for packing cotton, various cases and bales of mysterious merchandise, moderate acciminodations for a parcel of wool, some coffee, a few cases of boots and shees, a little cider, a lot of potatoes, and a sprinking of applies; the cases of merchandise probably cantain manufactured goods from the Johnston mills, and about all the quinine in the city at the time the Charity sailed. It appears from the manifest that Mr. Simmons intended his vessel and cargo for "Fortress Morroe and coastwise." but he met an obstacle at the Custom House, and was made aware that that department had no authority to grant him a port discharge such as he desired. Accordingly an alteration was made in the clearance, and the Charity was put down for Alexandria, that being the only Southern port of sattry at present recognized by the government. At the last accounts the Shanous trading expedition was at Fortress Morroe, waiting for a chance to get up to be place of destination, where she cannot by any possibility get the return cargo which she was sent for. As intimated in a previous letter, much disappointment has been experienced. The biaspointments and the shadows over the success of the securition. The fallure of the describered of the disappointments and the shadows over the success of the security is best at he me, and dendrine soft of the disappointments and the shadows over the success of the securition for something to "the disappointments and the shadows ov

In paction of the Ira Harris Casalry-The New Insector General of the United States Cavalry-the Fifty first New Fork Regiment-M litary Movements-Death of Lieutenant the Way to New York-Resolutions Passed. de , de.

gene another rigid inspection and review, under the eagle nowned and immortal defender of Lucknow, Colonel Havefrom England, and is now performing the difficult but highly important duty of regulating this valuable arm of tiemanly address and bearing, having a flowing beard, silvered more by hard duties than by the advance of age. His breast is covered by honorable medals. He passed a high compliment on the regiment in general, saying they were just the men he should be proud of commanding. One evolution—that of marching in line of battle—
sicited his unqualified approbation. He remarked
that his own regiment—the Third Dragoon Gua ds—
could not have surpassed it. He thought that the regiment was fully compotent to unifertake an encounter
with the enemy, and he would recommend their being
put into active service as soon as possible. Coincil De
Forest also received the General's commendation for his
active real.

pot the active service as soon as possible. Colonal Deforest also received the General's commendation for his active real.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of accompanying the Fifty-first New York regiment (Shepard Billes) on an exercise trip, on Teesday list, to the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and was a witness to the truly wonderful eliciency attained by this regiment. For the space of two hours the regiment, numbering about him hundred men, weat through a number of field operations without coming to a hait. Some of the hovements were executed with surpriser regularity. I may state, without any attempt at flattery, that the very high state of perfection at which this regiment has arrived is entirely attributable to the indefatigable and able training of the Colonel, Edward Forrero. The difficult movement of forming line on the left by companies, in double quick time, would not diagrace any regular regiment in the service. The Colonel called my attention to a movement of his own, which was, when advancing on the enemy, for the whole regiment to lie down at full length, the head of the column being covered by a hillock, over which the front ranks, kneeling, could fire upon the enemy without exposing themselves. The distance marched was about fourteen miles, which, calculating the extent of ground gone over in the review at six more, would make some twenty miles. They arrived in camp at about half-past five, and at six o'clock the regiment appeared (as clean as a new pin) on parade.

twenty miles. They arrived in camp at about half-passifive, and at six o'clock the regiment appeared (as clean as a new pin) on parade.

After partaking of the hospitality of the regiment at their evening mess, which was distinguished for its abundance and good taste, together with the flow of wit and gentlemanly conversation, your correspondent took leave of his noble hosts, and retorned to his own cump on horseback, with the silvery moon abedding her glorious beams on his homeward march.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment had not arrived up to this going to post.

The body of First Lloutenant Benedict, of Company H, ira Harris Guard, who died yesterday evening from the effects of a bite upon the thumb by one of the men of his own company, when drunk in Baltimore, has arrived here. The unfortunate Lieutenant was in the performance of his duty when he received the bite, but, considering it as only an insignificant wound, did not take immediate precautions. The wound terminated in mortification, and the arm was amputated below the shoulder, but he continued to sink until death relieved him from his sufferings. The body will be despatched to his friends in Middleburg, Vermont, this afternoon at three o'clock, and will arrive in New York early to morrow morning. It will be landed at the foot of Cortlands street.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the officers held in the camp.—

row morning. It will be landed at the foot of Cortlants street.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the officers held in the camp:—

CAMP HARRIS, NEAR ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1861.

Whereas, Jonas A. Benediot, First Lieutenant of Company H, Kifth regiment, New York cavalry, has departed this life while in the performance of the highest duty a patriot and solider owaste his country; and, whereas, the death of such an officer at a moment of national peril is a loss, not only to his company, but also to his country; it is, therefore, unanimously resolved by the officers of the Fifth New York cavalry—his companions in arms—

First—That we regard the death of Lieutenant Benedict as a calamity to the regiment, and that we take this occasion of expressing to his widow our sympathy-in her bereavement; and that justice to his m-mory requires us to add that his character was spotiess, and that his only motive in this war was his country's good and the perpetuity of her institutions.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble be sent to the widow of deceased and the principal papers of New York city, and that the officers of the regiment wear meurning for the space of three days.

O. DE FOREST, Colonel.

Names of the efficers of the regiment.